WAR INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made Public at Last After Several Months' Work.

CONTAINS SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORDS

No Evidences of Corruption Discovered and Many Serious Charges Made Found, on Investigation, to Be Groundless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The report submitted to the president last Wednesday by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduuct of the War department in the war with Spain was made public tonight. The report is an unanimous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Colonel Sexton, whose death occurred February 4. The report is a voluminous document, containing about 65,000 words, and an official abstract prepared by the secretary of the commission was furnished to the press for its convenience. This abstract says, in part:

Report in Detail.

The commission organized on September 24, electing General Granville M. Dodge president, Hon. Charles Denby vice president and Richard Weightman secretary. General James A. Beaver was designated to conduct the examination of witnesses: Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Jones, chief quartermaster of volunteers, was detailed by the War department as disbursing officer and Major Stephen C. Mills, U. S. A., was appointed by the president as recorder.

On Monday, September 28, the commis-gion convened in regular session. Arrangements were made to admit to the rooms aix journalists, three of them representing the three established press associations. Having only two rooms at their disposal the commission could not throw these open to the public indiscriminately. All the news-papers in the country, however, had access, through the press associations, to the examination of witnesses and the American people were served, in respect to the proceedings of the commission, exactly as they are served in all other matters of public

Interest from day to day.

Among the first acts of the commission was to ask the secretary of war, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general and the surgeon general. eral to transmit all the complaints received by them touching the administration of shelr respective departments. This request was promptly complied with and from that time forth all complaints were forwarded to commission immediately on their re-

celpt at the War department.

In further pursuance of this preparatory measure the commission, on September 21, made public invitation through the press to all persons having knowledge or belief of any official wrong or dereliction to submit their statements in writing, accompanied by such collateral proof or information as might be at their disposal. This invitation met with a liberal response. Hundreds of affidavits, letters, newspaper elippings, edi-torial articles and sermons were received all of which were thoroughly and labori-ously investigated, as will appear in the testimony taken by the commission and the various exhibits and appendices to be published hereafter.

Sources of Information.

Next, the secretary of war was requested to direct the various chiefs of department under him to furnish the commission with a statement of the condition of their re-spective departments at the outbreak of the war and the operation of the same during the period of hostilities.

This communication recited in detail the

subjects on which information was desired, comprising facts touching the mobilization of troops and their organization; the amount and kind of camp and garrison equipage on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased; similar in-formation with regard to furnishing the troops with arms and accourrements; in-formation as to which of the volunteer regiments were armed and equipped in various state camps; how the location of the camps termined; full particulars as to the transportation of troops; an account of the quantity, quality and kind of food furnished, and information as to tentage, beds, linen, medicines and all other necessaries for the hospital; as to whether the medical staff was efficient, and as to the conditions and operations of the engineer and ordnance These statements, promptly and intelligently made, were of great service in the investigation in the character of

text and reference books. Having thus arranged the preliminary matters which seemed advisable to be de termined, the commission resolved that all charges specifically brought before it should be the basis of the examination of witnesses who had, or professed to have, knowledge of

the facts involved in such charges. Evidence Taken Informally.

It was further determined that in the examination of witnesses the strict rules of evidence as applied in legal proceedings should not be adhered to, but considerable latitude should be allowed. While, therefore, in general the rules of evidence have been followed, we have not hesitated to relax their application when thought advisable. During sessions we examined 495 witnesses. All of these were sworn or affirmed except one, who declined to take the oath. The examination was conducted by the member designated for that purpose, but every witness interrogated by every member of the commission who desired.

Our purpose in the discharge of our duties

was to arrive at the facts touching the cou-duct of the war and no effort was spared by us to reach that result. We have examined the secretary of war, the commanding gen-eral, heads of departments, officers of corps. divisions, brigades, regiments and com-panies, non-commissioned officers and prinurses and persons from many employments in private. No man or women who has stated to us he or she had any material matter touching the subject of our inquiry to communicate has been refused a

hearing.

The commission visited in person most of the old camps. As a rule the inspection was not only of camps, but of hospitals, and much valuable information was obtained by contact with officers and enlisted men. At all of these places we have invited, sometimes with special insistence, every person who came before us and testified who could throw any light on the conduct of the War department in any of its branches.

No Sign of Corruption. It may be said now, at the beginning of this report, that there has been no evidence before us that any one in or connected with the War department has dishonestly re-ceived a dollar. We have made persistent efforts to secure the attendance of persons

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will restore gray or faded hair to its original color.

This is the whole story, and an ounce of fact is worth a ton of argument.

to whose names rumor had attached an allegation that they knew of corruption of officials in the War department, but these men have either depled the statements atibuted to them or have maintained silen ben invited to tell what they knew.

when invited to tell what they knew. The routine work in the departments, in our opinion is far beyond what is necessary, and each year seems to increase it. The methods employed make it almost impossible to transact business promptly. The heads of all departments, officers of large depots, chiefs of staff, departments, corps and divisions have necessarily been obliged to give the time and attention to details to give the time and attention to details which should have been given to matters of larger moment. No well regulated concern or corporation could transact business satisfactorily under such regulations as govern staff departments and the fact that every officer of each of the staff departments holding responsible positions has been obliged to ignore routine demonstrates the necessity of a thorough reform. obliged to

Composition of Army.

On the 1st day of April, 1898, the strength of the army was 2,143 officers and 26,040 enlisted men, a total of 28,183. War with the kingdom of Spain was declared April 21, 1898, and on May 31, 125,000 volunteers had been mustered into the service. In August, 1898, the regular army numbered 56,365, the volunteer army 207,244 —a total of 263,609.

These figures of themseles indicate that an Immense work was thrown upon the War department. After thirty-three years of ace, during a great part of which the army did not exceed 26,000 men, it suddenly be-came necessary to arm, clothe, feed and equip more than a quarter of a million. The records of the War department which have been laid before us show that the sec-retary of war extended to all chiefs of bureaus cordial and full support and promptly responded to every proper demand made upon him by commanding officers.

No testimony has been presented show-ing intentional neglect of duty hor any attempt to serve personal interests. The charges made that the secretary of war was pecuniarily interested in contracts, pur-chases and other transactions of the War department have been thoroughly examined and found baseless. In the judgment of the commission there was lacking in the general administration of the War department during the continuance of the war with Spain that complete grasp of the situation which was the highest efficiency and disci-

pline of the army.

The commission has refrained from criticising certain of the heads of bureaus for not having acted with foresight in preparing their various departments for active war before war was actually declared because it has thereto until after the declaration of war. On at least one occasion, May 17, the sec retary of war instructed the major general commanding the army to inspect certain camps, viz: Those at Chickamauga, Atlanta, New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Miami and Key West. The major general did not act upon such instructions, stating it to be his

place to order inspection. Further the commission finds that although several of the officers of this department were assigned to duty in command of troops in the field, still competent officers were left charge of the department in Washington o perform such duties as were assigned to them. The organization in the field was ample and the inspectors made reports to the commanding officers to whom they had been assigned. Those reports were often not assigned. Those reports were often not acted upon and were not forwwarded to the War department.

Condition of Camp Thomas.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, is not adapted to the accommodation of more than 20,000 at a time. On June 30 there were 58,548 men in the camp. The water supply was unsatisfactory, the water itself was re-pugnant. Some of the wells became contaminated. The sanitation of the camp was very imperfect and at times decidedly bad. The troops were not well located many being permitted to camp in the woods. Sinks were not deep enough or sufficiently removed from the men's quarters. Six hundred licenses to peddlers and hucksters were issued by the commanding general in the early days and the grounds swarmed with vendors of unwholesome trash. Passes to Chattanooga were issued at the rate of from two to six men per day per company. This was a fruitful source of injury to the men. On the whole the camp was unsatisfactory.

The result of the Santiago campaign was the complete realization of the several objects contemplated-the capture of the city with its fortifications and munitions of war, together with immense supplies of foodstuffs and ammunition, the former estimuted by General Wood at 1,200,000 rations; the surrender of the entire province of Santiago de Cuba, with all the troops garrison-ing the same, amounting, as already stated, between 23,000 and 24,000; the lestruction by the navy of Admiral Cervera's fleet after its departure from the harbor, and the general demoralization of the Spatish forces and the discomfiture of the Spatish government and people, leading almost immediately to overtures for peace by Spain. All this was accomplished without the loss of a prisoner, a gun or a color and with a list which in comparison with results are less than have ever heretofore occured in modern warfare.

It should be added also that the total eaths in battle from wounds and disease, from the beginning to the end of the enisode, aggregated less than 3,000—only a fraction over 1 per cent.

In concluding its labors it is with much pleasure that the commission reports that notwithstanding the baste with which the nation entered upon the war with Spain, the resulting and almost inevitable confusion in bureau and camp, the many difficulties of arming, assembling and transporting large bodies of hitherto untrained men, the carrying on of active operations in two hemi-spheres, the people of the United States should ever be proud of its soldiers, who, co-operating with its sailors, in less than three months put an end to Spanish colonial power, enfranchised oppressed people and taught the world at large the strength and nobility of a great republic.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is reliable. Why try some new medicine when this old reliable remedy can be had for only 25 cts.

Miss Stafford at Unity. Miss Stafford will repeat at Unity church this evening the illustrated lecture given there last night, entitled "Jesus, in Picture, Poem and Song." The stereopticon illustrations are things of beauty, being copies of great works of the renaissance and of mod-Tomorrow evening Miss Janet M. Wallace will show at the same place about 100 night and day views of the recent expo-

The Principal Stockholder of the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, is Mr Adolphus Busch. Nothing is too good for him nor for his guests of his palatial hotel

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Loraine Dancing club will give another of its enjoyable dancing parties at Thurston hall Wednesday evening. Issac Newman, 326 North Sixteenth street,

reported to the police that one kit of mack-erel and a sack of flour were stolen from in front of his store Saturday night. Julius Treitschke was found in his saloon about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon with five or six friends. The officers entered the back door and closed the place, arresting the proprietor.

William A. Sewell was arrested Saturday night at the request of the Lincoln author-ities. He is wanted in University Place on the charge of disposing of furniture mort-gaged to A. Heeter.

City Comptroller Westberg has checked up the statement of the Omaha Gas com-pany upon which the latter paid a royalty of \$11.097.74 into the city treasury upon the gas sold last year and finds it correct in every particular.

Miss Ida Peterson, 2616 St. Mary's avenue, who was injured by the explosion of a water back Saturday morning, was re-ported to be much better Sunday. She was able to be removed to her home at Twentynith and Burdette streets. No serious re-suits are now anticipated from her injuries. Ed Devaney, who was arrested several days ago on the charge of passing coun-terfeit coin, has been released on bond. Devaney stopped at the Vendome hotel and left it the night the quarantine thereon was established. No symptoms of smallappeared while he was in jail, so he released.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

On Tuesday evening there will be a m ing of citizens at the office of Dr. C. M. Schindel for the purpose of talking over plans for the erection of a permanent hospital building in this city. will admit that such a structure is needed, but where the support is to come from will be the question. The present hospital wenty-sixth street has a hard time getting along, even with the city paying the rent. Now that there is a fund in the hospital treasury the idea of building a hospital commensurate with the needs of the city has suggested itself. The meeting to be held on Tuesday night will be for the purpose of learning the wishes of the citizens in this respect and the public generally is invited. Stock Yards company, is one of the prime the movers in the new enterprise. He has figured that a hospital can be erected for \$5,000, providing that the land is donated. Mr. King asserts that the South Omaha Land company is willing to give an incorporated association suitable ground for such a structure. The first thing will be to organize a stock company. The plan suggested is to sell stock on the exposition plan-that is, each share to have a face value of \$10 and then make assessments on the stock as the money is needed. stockholders, however, will not be assessed more than the amount of stock for which they subscribe. It is a foregone conclusion that stock of this kind would never pay dividends, but it is thought that by incor porating and selling stock an amount suf ficient to erect a hospital building can be obtained. After this point has been dis posed of the question of support will be raised and it is understood that a committee is to be appointed to visit the corporations with a view to ascertaining how much money will be donated per month toward

the support of the institution. Several attempts of this kind have already been made, and while the packers and the stock yards have responded to emergency calls no proposition for a steady monthly sum to be paid would be entertained. It is understood that if the people will erect a hospital that the corporations will subscribe a sufficient sum to maintain appeared that the national defense funds it, but this, of course, is all hearsay, and provided by the act of March 9, 1898, was not it will devolve upon a committee to asceravailable for use except for the navy and for coast defenses and the expenditures incident month, it is thought that there will be no trouble in maintaining a hospital which will be a credit to the city. It is hoped that every citizen interested in securing a hospital for South Omaha will make it a point to attend the meeting Tuesday night.

There will be a meeting of the hospital association on Tuesday afternoon, and it is expected that officers for the ensuing year will be elected. There is some talk of electing a physician to the presidency as the doctors here have assisted materially in raising funds for the institution. Some seem to think that with a physician at the head of the institution more could be accomplished. The women of the association would still occupy all of the offices with the exception of president, providing a

Business for City Council.

A meeting of the city council is on the call for tonight and if there is a quorum it is expected that some steps toward repairing the viaducts will be taken. Kelly has an idea that the aid of the courts might be intake steps of this kind provided it is prac-It is understood that the Union Pacific railroad and the Union Stock Yards companies are willing to go ahead and repair the L street bridge as soon as the weather will permit, but nothing has been said or done about the Q street viaduct Trainor has been after City Attorney Montgomery in regard to the drafting of an ordinance for the Q street repairs, but Mr. Montgomery holds that there no use of drafting such an ordi-

nance until the railroads commence work on the L street viaduct. Such an ordinance would mean considerable expense for printing and would, it is stated, be of no use been prepared.

of the Union Stock Yards company to be held this week the question of a foot bridge cross the tracks at N street will come up. Plans for such a bridge have been drawn and will be submitted to the directory. Manager Kenyon of the stock yards com pany admits that a bridge is a necessity, of casualties aggregating in killed less than and he proposes to advocate either the erec-250 and in wounded less than 1,400—losses tion of a bridge or the digging of a tunnel. The Union Pacific will most likely pay a part of the expense of such an undertaking and it is thought that the officers of the stock yards company and the managers of the Union Pacific will hold a meeting shortly to determine upon some safe method of crossing the tracks.

Revision of Building Ordinances. Building Inspector Dunscombe says that there is need of a revision of certain paramight be included. The present building grown so that all of the rules and regulaobserved now. Some changes in the ordinance are needed and it will be only a question of a short time before they are wealth. made. What the building inspector particularly objects to is the regulations governing fire escapes. He holds that all buildings over a certain height with only one stairway for entrance and egress should be provided with fire escapes. The Hunt building at Twenty-sixth and N streets, the Dellone hotel and the new city hall building, should, it is stated by the inspector, be provided with fire escapes. Other buildings in the it is expected that the building ordinance will be revised as soon as the council can get around to it.

Magie City Gossip. Woodmen of the World lodge No. 58 will give a cake walk and ball on Wednesday night, February 22, at City Hall building. Jack Leonard is still at the city jail suf-fering from frozen ears and hands. An ef-fort will be made to get him into the county hospital.

selling fake jewelry in down fown resorts. Lewis assects that he was given the stuff to sell by the Ray boys. All members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge No. 227 are requested to meet at the hall Monday evening as busi-

ness of importance will come up for dispo Hon. John T. Keating, national president of the Aucient Order of Hibernians, delivered an address at A. O. H. hall, Twenty-third and N streets, yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance and the remarks of the speaker were well received. Mike King is in jail for assaulting James Fraley with intent to do great bodily in-King and Fraley became mixed up a Q street naloon at an early hour Sunday

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

morning with the result that King stuck the blade of a pocketknife into Fraley's anal-The latter was not injured to any

Commission men at the stock yards say that more dead hogs are arriving now than during the heated spell last summer. The reason is that in order to keep warm the hogs pile on top of one another and thus smother and crush those underneath.

Edward Burson, a member of the police force, is seriously ill at his home, 1028 North Twenty-third street, Officer Burson is troub-led with quinsy and his throat is in a bad condition. Members of the Odd Fellows lodge which Burson is a member are doing all they can for him.

The continued cold keeps the plumbers and yesterday was no exception. Plumbers at all the shops worked nearly all day thawing out frozen pipes. It is thought that about balf of the water pipes in the city are now frozen. The condition of the fire hydrants is not known, but it is feared respect and the public generally is invited. that some are frozen also. Saturday night W. S. King, chief engineer of the Union all of the pipes at the Reed hotel froze and the boarders were compelled to go to restaurants for breakfast.

Councilman Barrett has not given up idea of organizing a Commercial club here. He secured the passage of a resolution through the city council last week calling a mass meeting for Friday night, but Mr. Bar-rett was the only one who braved the storm and was on hand at the appointed time. Mr Barrett is not discouraged and will make another attempt on Thursday evening of this week. He wants to have a good hustling club formed here for the purpose of placing the advantages of South Omaha before the people in the proper light.

CONTROL THE BERRY TRADE Southwest Union Meets and Figures

on Handling the Trade of Next Season.

E. B. Branch of this city returned Friday from an interesting meeting of the Southwest Shippers' Co-Operative union, held its Pierce City, Mo. In speaking of the meet-

ing he said: "This union is really a confederation of growers and shippers. The territory covsoutheastern Kansas, northwestern Arkansas, and southwestern Missouri. The Sarcoxie association, which is the largest one in the union, has 1,400 acres of strawberries and two years ago during the height of the season, shipped from twenty to thirty cars a day. The other nineteen associations are hardly as large, but the total output of strawberries for a season is something enermous and the problem of distribution a difficult one to solve. Where each association does its shipping independently there is always the danger of flooding one market and neglecting another.

"The Southwest Shippers' Co-Operative union was formed for the purpose of getting the different associations to work together for the good of all. The plan is to have a central office which shall be thoroughly posted on the condition of the market in every city in the country. Then whenever an association has a shipment of berries to make it shall report it to the central office. which decides where it can be shipped to the best advantage. By such means it is hoped to make the markets more even and avoid many of the losses caused by flooded markets. The plan is at least a clever one, but like all communistic schemes is difficult to carry out.

"It is thought by many that the output of strawberries will be nearly double what it was a year ago. Conditions so far have all been favorable for the plants, and then, voked to hurry the railroads in the work too, the acreage is much larger this year. and the city attorney may be directed to The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero in Pierce City last week during the convention, which is said to be the coldest weather ever known in that section. Residents, however, said it would not injure strawberries but might damage peaches considerably.

Precipitation and Good Crop

Conditions.

The United States Department of Agriculture has established branch offices of the weather bureau in Porto Rico, and a bullewhatever until the railroads go to work on | tin for the week ending January 16 has been the bridge, for which an ordinance has received. During that week the rainfall was slightly above the average for this time of While on the subject of viaducts it might the year. At San Juan it was .84 inches, be stated that at a meeting of the directors at Humacao, .92; at Vieques, 1.35, and at Farajardo, 1.95 inches. During the month of December the average temperature for the sland was 76 degrees, 3 degrees below normal. On January 1 two slight earthquake shocks were felt at Vieques. They were of

short duration and did no damage. The condition of the crops is reported as emarkably favorable. The weather is exellent for the growth of tobacco and cofse and the cane harvest just beginning gives promise of being large except where the rainfall has been too heavy. This heavy ainfall has the effect of retarding the milling and makes the sap too thin. In the Vieques district there are four milling ceners, three of which are in operation. other two are fun by oxen. The yield can- of the American woman's feet and the renot yet be determined. The cane in the graphs in the building ordinances in order Guayama district is reported good, but somethat the conditions existing at present what less than usual owing to the fires started by the Spanish troops. If this disordinance was passed by the city council in trict could become possessed of an irriga-July, 1889 and since that time the city has tion canal, two or three central sugar works and a bank that would loan money on ions laid down at that time cannot be equitable terms the section, it is said, would be freed from the stringent money relations now existing and become an emporium of

DAMAGE TO THE PAVEMENT Grand.

Recent Cold Weather Opens Up Many Big Cracks in the Asphalt Upon the Streets.

The cold spell now prevalent is doing quite a bit of damage to the asphalt pavecity are also deficient in this respect and ments in various parts of the city by cracking them. This injury is not so prevalent upon the old pavement as upon those more recently laid and particularly those which were put down last year. These cracks are caused by the contracting of the asphalt caused by the action of the cold.

"A good many of these cracks will close again with warmer weather, especially those which have occurred on good pavements,' says City Engineer Rosewater. "The asphalt upon some of our cracked pavements, however, is a bad mixture and it will be William Lewis, a lad of 16, is in jail for necessary to have these repaired. The contractors who fald the pavement will have to do this work, as the contracts are awarded under a guarantee that the pavements will be maintained for a term of five

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

(S) - (S) -John Kinnaman, the leader of the regimental band of the Second United States nfantry, "The Fighting Second," as this regiment is called, came in Sunday evening from Anniston, Ala., where the regiment is temporarily stationed, and called on a number of his friends. "I am on my way to Fore Keegh, Mont.," he said. "When we took our departure from Fort Keogh to go to Cuba we left the most of our band baggage behind and I am going there to have it shipped to Anniston, so that we can have with us when we go to Cuba. Our regiment leaves for Santa Clara on March 10.

The Second regiment was one of the first to be sent to Cube. It was in the thick of the fight at the battle of San Juan bill in the capture of Santiago. For ten years it was stationed at old Fort Omaha. It was transferred to Montana in June, 1896. Its sobriquet of the "Fighting Second" it earned at Wounded Knee and in other bouts with the Indians and it kept up its reputation at San Juan.

"We had all the 'hot time' we wanted," he said, alluding to the San Juan hill battle, "and it is a wonder that any of us ever came out of it alive. The fact that we did escape without more injury was due to the bad marksmanship of the Spanish, for we were entirely in the open. If they had stopped to take deliberate aim at us they would have masacred us, but their aim was high. Our tacites were purely of the skirmishing order and we were down on our faces most of the time to let the fire of the Spanish pass over us. We would throw ourselves down and send a volley or two at them and then jump up and advance a short distance. These tactics were repeated until we saw we could gain the crest of the hill. The Spanish mistook our actions for those of an invading force, getting the full effect about twenty different associations of berry of their fire. When we dropped down they took it for granted that we fell as the effect ered by the various associations includes of their bullets. Naturally they exposed themselves through entertaining this delusion and then they made pretty good targets for our boys. Still, it was no picnic and we realized the full import of the tune we had played when the orders were first given to advance, which was, as every one knows by this time, the familiar one of 'A Hot Time in the Old Town.' I am not too

> Kinnaman went through the engagement without a scratch and he wears a dress parade look in his face, indicating that he and his comrades are enjoying the best of health and good fare.

again.

Leon Meyer of Chemnitz, Saxony, the great German hosiery center, is making his annual northwestern tour as the representative of Lenneberg & Meyer of that city, and he talked entertainingly at the Millard last evening on business topics. "Although last year our city exported to America a few million dollars less in the hosiery line than the year before." said he, "we expect to break the record this year. In 1897 we sent to America \$22,000,000 worth, and last year it fell to \$19,000,000. This year, though, we have in sight orders for \$25,000,000. The increase is due, in great measure, to the stiffened demand for fancy goods. Chemnitz is the home of the celebrated dyer Louis Hermsdorf and his name is a by word in the American market. Fully threefourths of its population is engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. "There is one thing about the present

American tariff which seems rather odd to the German people," he continued, "and that is that you put a greater duty proportionately upon the cheap goods than upon the expensive ones. We naturally conclude that this must operate as a greater burden RAINFALL OF PORTO RIC Oupon the poor than on the rich. For instance, take goods worth only two marks or 50 cents American money. 15 cents ad valorem, which makes the is 107 per cent above the original cost. Now compare with this the increased cost of goods priced at twelve marks, or \$3. There is a specific duty of \$1.20, and to that 15 per cent ad valorem is added making the left of \$1.20. The control of \$1.20 and to that 15 Meade, S. D. per cent ad valorem is added, making the price here \$4.85, or a trifle over 60 cent above the original cost. On silk goods the increase is about 55 per cent. There may

be a very wise purpose in all this for all that I know, but it looks on its face like an inequal tax. Mr. Meyer's explanation of the reason why Germany can compete so successfully with the world in the item of cotton hosiery is because there is no duty on cotton in Germany, most of it being brought there for refining, and along with this there is a superabundance of cheap labor. With respect to woolen goods he admits that the Americans have an advantage, except, he says, as to dying. In the line of silks he asserts as a fact that German goods have of late years been taking the place of the One French goods and explains that it is aca steam power establishment, but the counted for in the study made of the shape sult that the German-made hose fit better than the French-made, "French women." he observed, "have smaller ankles and larger calves than the American women. The French manufacturers have not taken and was struck by it before the motormathis difference into consideration, and inasmuch as their hose is made on the French model and the Germans make theirs on the American model, we are driving them out

Personal Paragraphs.

of the American market."

Frank Bushnell of New York is at the Her J. N. Morrow of New York is at the Her

Rush E. Blackmar of Philadelphia is at the | The Map Has Changed -D. J. Winslow, a Butte mining man, was a the Millard yesterday.

P. J. Anderson of Pittsburg is at the Her Grand for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Graham of New York are here on a pleasure trip. Dan Sully, wife and daughter of New York are at the Her Grand.

H. C. Goodwahl and bride of St. Louis

leave for their honeymoon trip east this CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Between 5:30 and 8:30-

We are serving the best supper ever erved in Omaha and the price is just half our former-how is this sample-

Brolled lake trout, 15c. Broiled Texas owl on toast, 35c. A nice steak, 30c. Corn meal mush with cream, 15c

Half dozen blue points, 20c.

Fried hominy, 10c. There are twenty-four different dishes ncluded on our supper bill of fare,

BALDUFF'S. 1520 Farnam St



A tasteful appearance in dress often comes as much from good laundering as from the quality of the clothing. Good laundering requires good soap and Ivory Soap is the best.

The fading of delicate shades is frequently the ruination of an expensive garment. Any color that will stand the free application of water can be washed with Ivory Soap. COPYRIGHT INDE BY THE PROCTER & GAMELE CO. DINCINNATE

morning. They were married here yester-

F. H. Plummer, secretary of Kilpatrick Bros. at Beatrice, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by his wife. William Andrews, traveling auditor for the anxious to get into such close quarters Markel Union Pacific eating house system, is in from a trip to Medicine Bow, Laramie, Salt Lake and Ogden.

Paul Clark of Lincoln, speaker of the house, was at the Millard for lunch yesterday. He came in to call quietly upon some of the Douglas county delegation. At the Muttay-Mrs. L. E. Place, Mrs. M.

S. Kent, Lincoln; Charles McCurdy, Wanoo; J. C. Johnson and wife, Chicago; Dick Hub-bell, Sioux City; J. W. Lendsfield, St. Louis; Charles M. Rand, Kansas City. W. C. Dickey, one of Pittsburg's largest iron manufacturers, is at the Millard on a business trip through the northwest. He buriness outlook is better than it has ever been and prices are climbing rap-

James Russell of New York, one of the Russell brothers who are billed at the Orpheum, is at the Millard. Clay Lambert, Arda La Croix, Miss La Croix, Miss Niblo Miss Dubois and Miss Hammond of the John Dillon company, have also been stopping at the Millard.

At the Millard-E. E. Wright, Chicago; Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; A. Messer and wife, St. Paul; F. V. Foss, Crete; Paul F. Clark, Lincoln; James Russell, Fred Kaufman, New York; A. A. Willits, New Jersey; D. Winslow, Butte, Mont.; F. D. Green, Perry, O.; W. C. Dickey, Pittsburg, Pa. Nebraskans at the Hotels-J. S. Morrison Lincoln; N. A. Douglas, North Platte; William Glover, Aurora; G. G. Armstrong, Fremont; E. P. Locke, Nebraska City; H. B. Waldron, Bennington; Frank Campbell, N.

Brannan, O'Neill, George B. Muir, Callaway; Alpha Morgan, Broken Bow. At the Klondike-A. T. Wilkinson, Minnesota; T. E. Wilkins and wife, Owatonna, with what they pay out for street car fare Minn.; Ed Ballon and wife, Scottsville. In attending meetings and for the time they duty of 50 cents specific is imposed and also Kan.: Mrs. E. M. Dennis, St. Louis; H. Mill-15 cents ad valorem, which makes the man, Des Moines; A. E. Young, Higgins, goods worth \$1.14 in this country, and that Tex.; George Jones, Silver City; I. James,

John Gabler, Who Was Struck by Motor Car, Passes Away Sunday Afternoon.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, etween Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a contusion across the back and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north could stop. He was thrown to the pave ment and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

IT IS VIEWED WITH ALARM

Board of Education Members Not All Satisfied with Myers' Bill Now Before Legislature.

Representative Myers of this county has ntroduced a bill in the house of representatives at Lincoln reducing the number of members of the Board of Education from fif teen to nine, one from each ward in the city, and fixing a yearly salary of \$600 for each of the members. This bill is not very favorably regarded by some of the members of the present Board of Education. "In one respect the bill will work an ad-

vantage, possibly," said one of the members. "In reducing the board from fifteen to nine members the business may be more expeditiously transacted, but I think it would be a mistake to select the members from each of the wards. That is all right for the council, because each of the wards wants to have a man on hand to see that it gets its share of improvements, but the ward boundaries have not at all been regarded in mapping out our school districts and it is not at all necessary that each ward should be represented. The board is expected to work for the general good of the entire school district of Omaha and not for any particular section.

"I look on the salary provision with suspicton. If the annual compensation is fixed at \$600 I am confident that it would be a plum that many a rundown politician would like to get hold of, because with a few pickups on the outside he could live on it. A board membership would be more of a political office than it is now. It is proper enough to compensate Board of Education members in attending meetings and for the time they devote to meetings, but I would rather see no salary at all than the one proposed."

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every pre-caution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. The best remedy for all ages; cures coughs, olds and all lung troubles. Pleasant to the INJURIES CAUSE HIS DEATH taste. No one will be disappointed in us-



If you do we would like to have you come to our store and see how much we can save you on supplies. Our stock is most complete-every known reliable camera-all the different developing and toning baths - trays-printing framesmounts, etc. We develop ac1 print at reasonable prices.

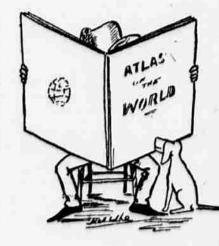
THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,

Amateur Photographic Supplies. 1408 Farnam OMAHA. Op. Paxton Hotel.

has style in shoes-the best on the map is a woman's shoe of calfskin-they looked pretty heavy at first, but, bless you, the women who have worn them through the last week's cold spell can't say enough for them-they're in all late lasts-including the masculine-with genuine welt soles-a shoe well worth nuch more than we ask for them-\$2.50-don't be backward about coming in and asking to see this shoe.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,

1419 FARNAM STREET.



To the Artistic-

We have a special inducement in our re-arranged and enlarged art roomsmany new and beautiful pieces now ou exhibition for the first time in Omahathe framing of pictures in this department has grown to be a business of itself-hundreds of new mouldings-at prices nearly as cheap as common lum-ber yard moulding-workmen of ability to put them together-Now that the framing rush is over we can frame and deliver your picture on the same day of receiving it-Step in any time you

A. HOSPE. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

